

THE NEW-YORK SUN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1866.

To Advertisers.

We would again remind our advertising patrons that their favors will be "too late for classification," unless handed in at our counter before nine o'clock. We keep our publication open even for the reception of advertisements until 12 o'clock P. M., but do not classify them after nine o'clock.

The War in Europe.

This morning we have another installment of important news from the seat of war in Europe. Austria has gained another victory, this time defeating the Prussian army which had invaded Bohemia, and driving it back in confusion. If the battle was general between the two armies—as from the meagre reports it seems to have been—the Prussians have suffered a severe loss. The force which had advanced into Bohemia was the power of their army, and with it they expected to defeat the Austrian army of the North, under the immediate command of Field-Marshal BISMARCK. Being defeated in this engagement, the Prussians will lose, in the first place, the prestige of success which they had acquired by their rapid conquest of Saxony and Hanover, and by the celerity of their movements in the invasion of Austrian territory. In the second place, they will lose the advantage of alliance with those minor German States which were favorable to Austria upon principle but inclined to ally themselves with Prussia as a matter of expediency. It will be remembered that the States of the Confederation voted to sustain Austria in the quarrel, and that the said vote was the cause of their invasion by Prussia. If the Austrians had been able to come to their support in time, all of the Southern and perhaps the Middle German States would have taken the field against Prussia. The rapidity of the latter's movements, however, gave them no chance for defence, and they would have been obliged to aid Prussia if that power had succeeded in keeping the point of war in Austrian territory. The late victory, however, if it be as important as is represented, will oblige the Prussians to fall back, out of Bohemia, and thus enable the Austrians to join hands with their German allies. The whole aspect of the war has thus suddenly changed. Within a week's time Austria has sent both of her invaders "whirling back," as General SIEGMUND would say, and is no longer forced to occupy a defensive position. We may now look for an offensive movement by Austria into the Prussian state of Silesia.

King Down the Curtain!

No specified time has yet been agreed upon for the adjournment of Congress. There is but little regular business to be done from the pending Tariff bill, and yet the majority party seem to be unwilling to fix a date for the conclusion of the session. The number of bills and resolutions reported during the present session is far in excess of any previous session—seven hundred and sixtieth bills and one hundred and eight-six joint resolutions. When it is remembered that a considerable portion of these bills had reference to "reconstruction," it is not difficult to understand why Congress has made such a complete muddle of that interesting subject. Nearly every member of the Congressional party which runs the reconstruction business, has offered from one to half-a-dozen plans for the reorganization of the South. By this epidemic of propositions, reconstruction has been so deeply buried that it is a question whether the term should not be changed to "resurrection." Some of the plans that were offered had some claims to consistency, but nine tenths of them only served to widen the breach between the North and the South, and to foment angry controversies. It would have been far better in the present Congress had not touched the reconstruction business. If the South had been left in a provisional state for a year or two, under the control of the President, the ill-feeling between the North and the South, instead of being aggravated as it has been by the course of Congress, would have gradually subsided. The whole result of the action of Congress on the reconstruction question may be summed up by saying that it has given to the freedmen a shadow called Civil Rights, while, on the other hand, it has led to the formation of two sectional political parties—the Radical Republicans and the "National Unionists," otherwise known as Democrats and converted rebels. It is too late for Congress to undo its evils, but it might do a little good by an immediate adjournment.

Schultz on Garbage

The President of the Board of Health has notified the street cleaning contractors that their deflections of duty in regard to the removal of garbage from the streets will no longer be tolerated. In an official communication to them he tells them emphatically that "something must now be done; if you cannot and will not attend to this matter at once, the Board of Health will be compelled to give attention," etc. We have not been able to understand why the Board should be so long in reaching this standpoint, but it is encouraging to know that they have at last determined to "do something," as Mr. SCHULZ says. It is well known that the contractors have never more than half performed the garbage branch of their work, and we hope that the Board will now do just what Mr. SCHULZ says they will do—take the business into their own hands at once. If that be done, it will seem a little strange to our citizens not to see the familiar accumulations of filth, and to smell the familiar odors arising from them, but they would perhaps become accustomed to the change after a while. Let Mr. SCHULZ stick to his text.

Half the World at War.

THERE never was a period when the war spirit was so prevalent among the civilized nations as it is at the present time. With all the enlightenment and boasted Christianity of the present time, the barbarism of war still remains, and the world is making no apparent progress toward that era when "peace shall reign among all the nations." In Europe the fighting force of nearly one hundred million people are now engaged in the work of slaying one another. Prussia, Austria, Italy, and the lesser German States, have marshaled their armies upon the battle field, and a desperate struggle will be the consequence. France stands upon the brink of the German war, and we may hear at any time that it has entered the lists. Russia stands in a similar attitude, ready to strike either Prussia or Austria, as opportunity may offer. Spain has all it can do to keep the kingdom safe from revolts by the military and the people, and nothing is apparently needed but the right kind of

leader to ensure the overthrow of the Government. England is just now at peace, but its Irish population are ripe for revolution, and they only await a favorable opportunity to make the strike for freedom. Crossing the Atlantic, we find that eight South American nations are now engaged in war, while two or three others are contending with revolutionaries and insurrectionaries. Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation are allied in a war with Paraguay; and Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia are allied in a defensive war against Spain. Coming Northward we find Mexico engaged in a desperate struggle to disengage itself from the yoke of monarchy, and from Cuba we get the news of a formidable insurrection there. Last, but not least, we have the contemplated conquest of Canada by the French, the time of which is not yet definitely fixed, but due notice of course will be given. It is not far out of the way, therefore, to say that half the civilized world is at the point of war.

A Very Brilliant Swindle.

Both branches of the Common Council have passed the gas swindle resolution over the Mayor's veto. A contract will accordingly be made for lighting the city during the next twenty years with coal gas, and it will therefore be just that length of time before low prices will shine from our public lamps. This is one of the most bare-faced swindles that has been perpetrated by the Common Council for a long time, and that is putting the case very strong. The fortunate gas company with which this little arrangement has been made, can afford to pay liberally for this job, and if the honest gentlemen who consummated it do not get at least twenty thousand dollars each for their part of the transaction, they will have sold themselves too cheaply.

New Publications.

THIRTY YEARS OF ADVENTURE ON THE PLAINS, comprising Descriptions of the Indian Nomads of the Plains; Explorations; A Trip Across the Rocky Mountains in Winter; Descriptions and Habits of Different Animals; How they are Hunted; with Incidents in the Life of Frontiersmen, &c. &c. By Colonel R. H. MARSHALL. U. S. A. New York: Published by Harper & Brothers.

Very few, out of the many who publish an account of their travels across the territory of the United States, record their experiences and impressions in a manner so entirely satisfactory to the general reader as Captain MARSHALL has done in this volume. He begins with several comprehensive chapters on Indians, describing their different tribes and their several peculiarities, ceremonies, modes of warfare, and domestic economy, and then begins a narrative of adventure in which is introduced his experience of every variety of life, human and animal, that may be met with in an overland trip across this continent. One of the Captain's experiences in climbing the Rocky Mountains in mid-winter, is thus described:

"Our provisions were all consumed before we reached the top of the mountain; we were then entirely dependent upon our famished animals for food. Our first repast was from a cut belonging to Tim GOODELL's Indian wife. She cried bitterly when the cow was killed, but she realized the necessity of the sacrifice. We found the meat well flavored, tender and palatable. Our next meal was from a very lean, tough old mare which had given out. We were hungry, however, and ate it. After this, our only diet for twelve days consisted of starved mules. Although we consumed large quantities of the mule meat, yet within half an hour from the time we had finished our meals we would feel as hungry as before we had eaten."

PHENIX' KELLY.—A novel, by F. G. TRAFFORD, published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

A remarkable story of the "true love" of a woman for a man unworthy of such a jewel.

MARY FORRESTER.—A novel, by Miss EDWARDS. Published by the American News Company, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street.

THE REBELLION REHEarsed.—Numbers 76 and 77. Published by D. VAN NORTWICK, 123 Broadway.

The present Numbers contain a large number of reports made by the rebel Generals and officers in the summer of 1862. Portions of Generals DR. THORNDIKE, FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON and MOORE are also presented.

MAP OF IRELAND.—A Topographical Railway and County Map of Ireland is published by J. T. LLOYD, at Constitution street.

NEW MUSIC.—John J. DALY, No. 419 Grand street, publishes the "I. & M. Marcellaise," a song and march, dedicated to W. H. BONNAR, President of the Fenian Brotherhood; "Up! Up! Last, the Noble Green," a patriotic song and chorus; "The Wild Irish Boy," and "Go where Glory waits thee." Irish war music is likely to become popular among the patriotic sons and daughters of E. I.

Financial News, Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 1, 6 P. M.—The Stock market closed steady at fractionally lower prices than on yesterday afternoon. Governments were strong and higher with an increased demand. Gold sold at 145½ a 140½. There was a moderate demand for money, but it was generally met at 8 percent.

On exchange 6 days bankers' bills were quoted at 165½ a 164½. On "Change-to-day" Flour was dull and 10c. a 15c. lower. Wheat was dull, heavy and 20c. a 25c. lower. Corn was 1c. a 2c. lower. Oats were dull, and lower. Beef was dull and lower. Beef was steady. Lard was dull and heavy, and Whiskey was unchanged.

STOCK SALES—FIRST BOARD.

2000 U. S. \$1, ep. 16½, 100 Cents Coal P. 46

15100 U. S. 6½-10½, 100 Cents Coal P. 46

5000 do. 10½, 25 Ashburton Coal P. 46

8000 do. 10½, 6½ 70 Queenston Min. 55

10½ do. 10½ 10½ 100 Warwick Min. 55

12½ do. 10½ 15½ 100 Boston Wat. P. 55

10000 do. 10½ 15½ 100 do. 32½-33

2000 U. S. 10-14½, 95½ 100 N. Y. Cen. R. 55

do. 10½ 15½ 100 do. 32½-33

10000 do. 10½ 15½ 100 do. 32½-3